

It was night. They—he and she—were sitting on the porch, looking at the stars. "You know, I suppose," he whispered, "what a young man's privilege is when he sees a shooting star?" "No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one."—Chicago Tribune.

Some married men are grateful to be even treated like one of the family.

Tommy—"Pop, marriage is a tie, isn't it?" Tommy's Pop—"Yes, my son, but it is never tongue-tied."

Many a fellow who isn't very strong carries around a big opinion of himself.

"Love is the wine of life," exclaimed the poet. "And marriage is the morning after," added the cynic.

"Here's where I have a snap," remarked the canine as he realized that dog days were coming.

Better a cheerful failure than a morbid success.

"What did you give your wife for her birthday?" "A blank check." "Gee whiz; can she fill in any amount she wants to?" "Yes. I didn't sign it."—Cleveland Leader.

PAIN'S "VESUVIUS" PICTURED IN LINES OF FIRE.

Awe-Inspiring Destruction by Earthquake and Volcano.

A colossal, thrilling and enchanting exhibition is Pain's pyrotechnic and spectacular exhibition of the "Eruption of Vesuvius" and "Carnival of Naples," which will be seen in Kansas City for twelve nights, commencing Monday, August 3, at the circus grounds, Fifteenth street and Kansas avenue.

"The Eruption of Vesuvius," as presented by the famous pyrotechnist, Pain, is much more than a mere amusement venture, and a re-enactment of one of the most tragic episodes of ancient times, pictured in lines of fire and tones of thunder. The spectator sees before him, within the great amphitheater, a vast mimic city, covering several acres of ground, with real massive buildings, palaces, arches and other specimens of Neapolitan architecture. In the foreground, and grim old Mount Vesuvius towering high above the ill-fated city.

In the midst of fete day festivities he will hear the awful grumbling of the earthquake and a series of tremendous explosions that make the very earth beneath him tremble. From the apex of the gigantic mountain in the background huge clouds of smoke burst forth, followed by a cataclysm of real fire and lava; the monster buildings fall with a loud crash, while the hundreds of human beings flee to points of safety from the awful scene of carnage and destruction.

The smoke has barely cleared away above the fallen city when the second "big event of the evening" begins—a \$1,500 nightly display of Pain's beautiful Manhattan Beach fireworks. In this marvelous pyrotechnic programme is shown all the latest novelties in fireworks, for which Pain is celebrated on two continents.

Kansas City Directory.

A GIFT FOR YOU. A CAN OF OUR CELEBRATED F.F.O.G. Pure Cream of Tartar BAKING POWDER

"THE SUPERLATIVE OF QUALITY" will be sent to you free of charge on receipt by you of your name and address, the name of your grocer and the name of this newspaper.

BANDMEN 1908, ATTENTION! Our proposition is the best; our instruments are selling in every nook and corner of the U. S. Our prices are lowest. Don't buy your band instruments until you see our wonderful offers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. **JENKINS' MUSIC HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.**

VELIE WROUGHT IRON VEHICLES ASK YOUR DEALER OR **JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.**

ORGANS \$20.00 to \$40.00 Highest grade Eley, Mason, & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Kimball, Chicago Cottage, etc., slightly used, guaranteed like new; special descriptions and prices for the asking. Write today. **JENKINS' MUSIC HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.** Refer to any bank or business in K. C. as to reliability.

K. C. BUSINESS COLLEGE Employment furnished students to defray expenses. N. E. corner 10th and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

STACK COVERS, TARPULINS TENTS, HARVESTER COVERS, Etc. Get our price; we want your work. American Tent & Awning Co., 500 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

RUBBER GOODS Retins, Hoses and Packing, Druggists' Rubber Goods, Rubber Cords and Belting, etc. **RUBBER & BELTING CO., 717 Delaware St.**

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE 1119 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO. U. S. P. Main List Wire with Positions Guaranteed as soon as qualified. McKee Shortland, Blue Voucher Bookkeeping.

TAFT ACCEPTS NOMINATION; DECLARES HIS POLICIES

Makes His Notification Speech at Cincinnati, While City Is in Gala Attire to Receive Him as a Conquering Hero---Text of His Speech.

Cincinnati, O.,—Candidate William Howard Taft, bearing the banners of the Republican party as its choice for president of the United States, struck the campaign keynote of many tones when he formally accepted the presidential nomination and replied to Senator Warner.

This city was in gala attire and took a holiday upon Taft's arrival in town. Guns boomed, fireworks crackled everywhere, and in general the scene was that of welcoming home the conquering hero. The feature of the entire celebration, however, was the notification which took place during a lull in the activities of the citizens. The occasion was an auspicious one.

Mr. Taft spoke as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Strength in Roosevelt Policies. "Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies essential to the reform of known abuses, the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course, certain evils crept in. Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and the desire for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action.

"This became known. The revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures of the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people, and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded well for the future of the country.

What Roosevelt Has Done. "The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violators of the law should be amenable to the same punishment as the offender without wealth, and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rail bill, designed more effectively to restrain excessive and fix reasonable rates, and to punish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable the trusts to drive out of business their competitors. It secured much closer observation of railway transactions and brought within the operation of the same statute express companies, sleeping car companies, freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipe lines, and forbade in future the combination of the transportation and shipping business under one control, in order to avoid undue discrimination.

Function of Next Administration. "The chief function of the next administration in my judgment is distinct from and a progressive development which has been performed by President Roosevelt.

"The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained by which the law breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments, the burden of the interstate commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals, and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railways.

Constructive Work Detailed.

"The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of the businesses concerned cannot be properly supervised except by reorganization of bureaus in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture, and the department of justice, and a change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It does not assist matters to prescribe new duties for the interstate commerce commission which it is practically impossible for it to perform, or to denounce new offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate an auxiliary legislation shall be passed, making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly

promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bonds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt, is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

Railway Traffic Agreements.

"It is agreeable to note in this regard that the Republican platform expressly and the Democratic platform impliedly approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law, by which interstate railroads make useful traffic agreements, if approved by the commissions. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt, and will make for the benefit of the business.

"Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform really go to the subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for instance, the so-called physical valuation of railways. It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds that measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing this principle is in ascertaining what is the reasonable value of the company's property, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant is an element to be given weight in determining its full value, but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the supreme court have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service, and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Then, too, the question of what is a fair profit is one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the risk of loss both of capital and of the original outlay. These considerations will have justified the company in imposing charges high enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole.

What Roosevelt Said.

"As Mr. Roosevelt has said in speaking of this very subject: 'The effect of such valuation and supervision cannot be to restrict the activity. Existing securities should be tested by laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have been issued under the laws of this country than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the national debt. The question of rates and treatment of railways is one that has two sides. The shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates, but less an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to them is not alone injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly affects and reduces the wages of railroad employees.

"For what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in attempting to determine that whether the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities.

National Control of Corporations.

"Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessary to carry out the Republican policies is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a federal license or a federal charter, the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

"It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means for classifying and insuring federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptations to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate business.

Roosevelt's Proposed Classification.

"With such classification in view, Mr. Roosevelt recommended an amendment in the anti-trust law, known as the Hepburn bill, which provided for voluntary classification, and created a strong motive therefore by granting immunity from prosecutions for reasonable restrictions of interstate trade to all corporations which would register and submit themselves to the publicity regulation of the department of commerce and labor.

"The Democratic platform suggests a requirement that corporations and interstate trade having control of 25 per cent of the products in which they deal shall take out a federal license. This classification would probably include a great many small corporations engaged in the manufacture of special articles or commodities whose total value is so inconsiderable that they are not really within the purview or real evil of the anti-trust law. It is not now necessary, however, to discuss the relative merit of such propositions, but it is enough merely to affirm the necessity for some method by which greater executive supervision can be given to the federal government over these businesses in which there is a temptation to violations of the anti-trust law.

manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain states, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the sale obligates himself to the purchaser not to go into the same business in those states. Such a restraint of trade has always been enforced at common law. Again the employment of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceful and lawful strike to secure better wages. At common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made violation of the anti-trust law. My own impression is that the supreme court would hold that neither of these instances are within its inhibition, but if they are to be so regarded in general legislation amending the law is necessary.

Democratic Plank Discussed.

"The suggestion of the Democratic platform that trusts be ended by forbidding corporations to hold more than 50 per cent of the plant in any line of manufacture is made without regard to the possibility of enforcement or the real evil in trusts. A corporation controlling 49 per cent of the products may by well known methods frequently effect monopoly and stamp out competition in any part of the country as completely as if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent thereof.

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

"Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workmen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty.

"The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plan of the trust physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent upon the protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so-called trusts is protected with the other businesses of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take of this protection with those who are engaged in competition with those produced by the so-called trusts and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of business as it is, indeed, it would not only destroy trusts, but all of their smaller competitors.

Effect of Democratic Policies.

"To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to invoke the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil. "This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of special importance, in view of the present condition of business. After the years of the most remarkable material development in our history, there comes financial stringency, a panic, an industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily converted into cash because of the waste of capital in extravagance of living, in wars, and other catastrophes. The free convertible capital was exhausted. In addition to this, the confidence of the investing public in Europe and in this country had been shaken by the revelations of irregularity, breach of trust, over issue of stock, valuations of land and lack of rigid state or national supervision of the management of our largest corporations. Investors withheld what loanable capital remained available, it became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money enough for new construction and reconstruction.

Restoration of Prosperity.

"Gradually business is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually wealth, which was hoarded, is coming out to be used. Confidence in security of business investments is being restored. In order that our factories may all open again, in order that our unemployed may become employed, and in order that we may again have the prosperity which has blessed us for ten years, the identity of the interest of the capital of the farmer, the business man and the wage earner in the security and profit of investments cannot be too largely emphasized. I submit to those who would work for him to farmers and to business men, whether the introduction into power of the Democratic party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, and with the business construction that it openly advocates as a remedy for present evils, will bring about the needed confidence for the restoration of prosperity.

"The Republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the Republican platform this year, and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production at home and that of this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country, and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer.

Advantage of Unions.

"To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite because in union there is strength and without it each individual laborer and employer would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted. "There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

What Labor Cannot Do.

"What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to injure their employers' business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with their struggle, but they to aid them in their struggle, but they to aid them in the instrumentality of a threatened or actual boycott, compel third persons against their will and having no interest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.

"Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate remedy.

"The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated for in damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury or make a suit at law worth while, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law."

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 518 South Oak street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I



was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE SHAVE.



Kind Gentleman—My poor man, of all the bad scrapes you've had, which was the worst?

Rambling Rupert—De worse scrape I ever had, sir, was when I got shaved in a barber college.

ANNUAL SALES OVER NINE MILLION.

Good, reliable quality is appreciated by the smoker. Over Nine Million (9,000,000) Lewis' Single Binder cigars sold annually. The kind of cigar smokers have been looking for, made of very rich, mellow tasting tobacco. It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar. There are many imitators of this celebrated brand. Don't let them fool you. There is no substitute.

Tell the dealer you wish to try a Lewis' Single Binder. Lewis Factory, Peoria, Ill., Original Tin Foil Smoker Package.

Proof Positive.

There is usually some convincing argument to a question of doubt, if one is only bright enough to think of it at the time of controversy. The farmer was able to produce the indisputable without delay of circumlocution. A number of people were gathered 'round the bulletin board of the Reading Eagle, on which was announced "Death of Frank Miller."

Two farmers from the extreme backwoods were gazing at the various items of news, when one of them spied the lugubrious statement, and pointing it out to his rustic comrade, remarked innocently:

"It says on that board: 'Death of Frank Miller.' Is that you?"

"No," replied the other, in all seriousness. "My name is John."

Politeness.

It was the last day of the term in one of our public kindergartens. The children were all seated around the tables thoroughly enjoying the treat of ice cream which the teacher always provided on this occasion.

Glancing around the room at the beaming faces of the children, the kindergarten noticed one child pick up his plate and lick it.

She went up to him and said in a low tone of voice: "Freddie, put down your plate; it is not polite to pick it up and lick it."

Fred obeyed at once, quietly placing his plate on the table. He then put his head down to the plate and licked it.

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.